

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHOLPUR STATE

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING

30th September 1906.

COMPILED IN THE IJLAS-KHAS

AND

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.



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REVIEW.

The report is well written and shows great knowledge of what is being done and care on the part of the Secretary, Ijlas-Khas. The delay on the part of the Judicial Officer in submitting his report is unsatisfactory, and should not have occurred if his office were working properly.

It is satisfactory to see how loyally officers have kept down expenditure in view of the past distress and consequent loss of revenue, while the careful supervision of collections both of Land revenue and Customs, as also the check on Muafi lands and grants, are very creditable to the officers concerned. The excellent manner in which all accounts are kept has been of incalculable service to the State, the rise in stamp revenue being one of the many results. It has been necessary to put another officer in charge of the troops. The Karkhanas are now separately supervised.

The Public Works have been limited practically to maintenance and three new works *viz.* a road to Kolari, the Ram Sagar, which should be completed this year, and the Dholpur-Bari Railway which is already giving good results. The rate of supervision over Public Works has risen to 12·13 per cent, which is unduly high, due no doubt to the existing establishment being meant, for a number of works for which no funds are available, as part of the establishment purposely not made permanent can no doubt be reduced.

The profits of the Quarry Department have sunk to Rs. 14,067 or 6 per cent. This is regrettable, and I trust that the next half year will see more than a corresponding rise.

Crime has been kept down and the results of Police work are most satisfactory inducing, as they have, good will from over the border. Civil work has been kept fairly well in hand. The Jail is well kept and has earned commendation.

More attention is due to the registration of births and deaths ; 9·14 per mille for the 6 months is too low even without the visitation of cholera. In connection with this the work of the Town Council was most commendable.

The devotion of the President and Committee of the Walter-Krit Sabha to securing the popularity of its rules amongst the people had resulted in almost general adoption and obedience. The benefits secured to the public are undoubted, and it is hoped that some such rules may be brought into force both in British territory and Central India.

The State Bank has again done good work, and has been most useful in dealing with distress conditions, as also in procuring relief to the people of Sirmathra, where ruinous bad management has forced the State to take over the administration.

Medical arrangements have been generally satisfactory. More out-dispensaries are needed, but funds are necessary before they can be established.

Education is progressing though slowly. At Head quarters the education staff have done well, but here again funds are needed before the State can give sufficient grants for new schools in the various pergunahs.

RAM SINGH,

MAHARAJ RANA,

Dholpur State.

DHOLPUR,

Dated 13th February 1907.

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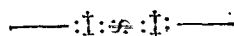
SUPPLEMENTARY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHOLPUR STATE,

FOR THE

Half-year ending the 30th September 1906.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

In June last, His Highness's sister, Maharaj Kumari Sahiba, who had been ill for some time past, was advised a change of climate. Consequently His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness, Maharaj Kumari Sahiba, Raja Udai Bhan Singh and some Sardars left for Simla on the 21st June 1906, and after making necessary medical arrangements for his sister there, returned to Dholpur on the 7th July, in order to attend to some important State business. But he had to repeat his visit to Simla in July and August to see how his sister was getting on. On the 15th September 1906, His Highness went again to Simla, and finding that his sister was cured, returned with her and his family on the 24th September 1906.

Notable Events.

Major L. Impey, the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana, visited Dholpur twice during this half year, once in May and then in August 1906.

Khan Bahadur Munshi Abdul Salam, the Nazim, died on the 30th July 1906. Munshi Kishen Dayal, the Tehsildar of Gird, succeeded him on August 16th. Chaudhri Khushi Ram Singh, Tehsildar of Baseri was transferred to Gird, and was invested with 2nd class Magisterial powers. Lallu Mukand Singh, Tehsildar of Rajakhara was transferred to Baseri, Munshi Din Dayal, Nayab Tehsildar of Gird was put in charge of Tehsil Rajakhara, with an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, in addition to his substantive pay. Kuar Hem Singh, the Inspector General of Troops and Superintendent of Karkhanajat, resigned in August last.

Administrative changes.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Collection.

The Revenue year which commenced on the 1st April and ended on the 31st March, has now been gladly changed in conformity with the advice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The new year begins on the 1st October, and ends on the 30th September. Thus the revenue collections of both the crops (Kharif and Rabi) will be made during the same year, as they are invariably made about the months of October, December, February and April. The arrangement has moreover, facilitated the more accurate framing of the Budget estimates as it takes away from the calculation the uncertain element of the monsoonic changes which prevail in the months of June, July and August.

The 1st instalment of Rabi for 1962 Sambat, was due in March 1906, but owing to the agricultural distress prevailing in the State last year, His Highness the Maharaj Rana was graciously pleased to postpone the collections to the half year under report besides making suspensions on a liberal scale.

Rs. 3,68,230-5-6 remained unrealized on the 31st March 1906, out of Rs. 8,08,552-4-9 the total demand of Land Revenue for the year 1905-06, which with the amount due to be realized during the half year under report would bring the total demand to Rs. 5,70,563-5-6 of which Rs. 3,47,494-4-9 have been realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,069-0-9 at the close of the half year. After deducting the amount suspended *viz* Rs. 1,88,507-0-0, the balance realizable would amount to Rs. 34,562-0-9.

Rs. 1,309-8-0 only were realized during the period out of Rs. 2,55,972-8-0 on account of arrears of land Revenue due up to 31st March 1906, leaving the arrears of Rs. 2,54,663. Thus the total amount of arrears would be:—

Arrears up to 31st March 1906,	Rs. 3,91,186- 8-0.
Arrears of the current half year ...	Rs. 86,545- 6-9.
Total ...	Rs. 4,77,731-14-9.

His Highness has been pleased to order that Rs. 1,88,507 suspended owing to the last year's scarcity should be realized in four years by easy instalments.

Revenue Cases.

All Revenue cases excepting those of right to land are instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Revenue Officer. The cases involving right to land are decided in the Ijlas-Khas. Cases relating to arrears of rent of more than 3 years, are instituted in Civil Courts.

Of 713 revenue cases before the Revenue Officer, 651 were disposed of, leaving 62 pending on 30th September 1906.

There were 9 appeals against the decision of the Revenue Officer.

Of these, 7 were disposed of, one being accepted and 6 rejected and two remained pending in the Ijlas-Khas at the close of the half year.

Muafi.

The amount of land Muafi, as it stood on the 1st April 1906 was 21 Land Muafi, entire villages and 26,793 Bighas, 17 Biswas and 16 Biswansis, the detail of which is as under :—

	Bigha.	B.	B.
Temples, 7 entire villages and ...	1,621	8	0
Mosques	404	8	0
Hereditary, 14 entire villages and ...	22,648	13	9
For life	2,119	8	7

The confiscation made under this head in the half year amounted to 59 Bighas, 15 Biswas and 10 Biswansis which were as follows :—

	Bigha	B.	B.
Hereditary	6	1	0
Life	53	14	10

The confiscations were made on the ground that either the temples and mosques for which Muafi was granted were no longer in existence or that the persons, to whom the grant was originally made were dead.—

Cash Muafi as it stood on the 31st March 1906 was Rs. 27,384-13-3, Cash Muafi, consisting of Rs. 15,727-12-0 for Temples.

Rs. 1,293-8-0 for Mosques.

Rs. 8,730-11-6 Hereditary.

Rs. 1,632-13-9 Life time.

Of these, Rs. 213-12-0 lapsed to the State under the following heads during the half year under report :—

For Temples	Rs.	36	0	0
For Mosques	,,	0	0	0
For Hereditary	,,	169	14	6
For Life time	,,	7	13	6

State Bank.

The State Bank was managed by a Committee consisting of the following Members with Risaldar Tewari Umrao Singh, as its Secretary :— State Bank,

1. Mr. A. N. Thorpe, State Engineer.
2. S. B. Bhagat Singh, Secretary, Ijlas-Khas.
3. Sardar Fateh Singh, Khasgi and Muafi Officer.
4. Sardar Umrao Singh, Khasgi Officer and Superintendent, State Gardens.
5. Pandit Sheo Shanker, Revenue Officer.
6. Col. Inderbir Singh, I. G. of Troops.
7. Resaldar Tewari Umrao Singh, (Member and Secretary.)

The Bank staff consists of one paid Treasurer, one Serishtedar, 7 Accountants and Clerks and 2 Chaprasis and one Farrash. The accounts Establishment,

are kept in Hindi. The cost of the establishment during the half year amounted to Rs. 739-0-0 with contingent expenditure of Rs. 191-7-9 only. The total expenditure of the Bank comes to Rs. 930-7-9 or Rs. 155-1-3½ monthly.

Taccavi.

The Taccavi advances made during the half year amounted to Rs. 37,191-0-0 as per details below :—

			Rs.
For Sugar cane	...	...	240-0-0
„ Kharif	...	...	32,801-0-0
„ Wells	...	...	1,805-0-0
„ Tanks	...	...	100-0-0
„ Purchase of bullocks	...	...	2,245-0-0
Total Rs.			37,191-0-0

The usual rate of Taccavi for Kharif crops is Rs. 5 per Bigha, but as the people had just come out of the Famine conditions, the State Bank was liberal enough in advancing Taccavi for Kharif at Rs. 10 per Bigha to those who wanted it.

Owing to the death of a large number of cattle during the last famine, the cultivators were badly in need of buying cattle. The State Bank helped them by advancing Rs. 2,245 on the usual rate of interest, viz., 6 per cent. per annum repayable in two years.

The unrealized balance of the last year's Taccavi advances amounted to Rs. 74,773-8-9 out of which Rs. 30,846-3-9 were realized during the half year, and Rs. 37,191 were advanced during the same period. Thus there was a balance of Rs. 85,846-2-6 including an interest of Rs. 2,727-13-6 due to the Bank on the 30th September 1906.

Other Loans.

The other loans outstanding on the 31st March 1906 were Rs. 3,07,459-5-3, and those made during the half year to the State employes and others for building houses or for marriage and other occasions, amounted to Rs. 57,317. The interest accrued thereon during the half year came to Rs. 14,764-10-3.

Capital.

The capital of the Bank as it stood on the 30th September 1906 was Rs. 4,42,724-14 against Rs. 3,97,615-15 on the 31st March 1906.

Profits.

Gross profits for the half year ending the 30th September 1906 were Rs. 17,196-3-9, giving an average of Rs. 8-4 per cent. per annum, and thus showing a clear increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum over the profits of the last year.

The working of the Bank has been very satisfactory. The large profits are due to the members being honorary, and to the comparatively low pay of the small staff. In appreciation of the good work that is being done by its energetic Secretary, Tewari Umrao Singh, His Highness the Maharaj Rana was pleased to grant him a promotion of Rs. 25 per mensem to his rank as Resaldar in the Military Department.

The building of Dharamsala on the site of the Gajra Serai is pushed on. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,500 in addition to Rs. 1,000 spent last year. Besides this the Bank has disbursed Rs. 534-14-9 to the poor people and destitute widows.

Balance Sheet showing Financial condition of the State Bank, on 30th September 1906.

	Item.	Amount.	Total.	Item.	Amount.	Total.
I.	Capital amount brought forward from last Statement.—			I.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II.	Deposits.—					
	(a) Fixed	1,98,839 2 3	1,98,839 2 3	Assets on Bonds and Securities.—	4,33,234 14 9	
	(b) Floating	2,25,567 2 6		(a) Considered good	1,351 3 9	
		71 10 0		(b) Considered doubtful		4,34,586 2 6
III.	Gross profits for the half year.—			Expenditure.—		
	(a) Interest	17,492 7 9	2,25,638 12 6	(a) Deposit returned	359 12 0	
	(b) Exchange	3 12 0		(b) Establishment	739 0 0	
				(c) Contingencies	191 7 9	
IV.	Old Debt of Sri Deoluri.—			Expenditure from Charitable Fund.		1,290 3 9
				(a) Dharam Shala Building	1,500 0 0	
				(b) Charitable Disbursement	534 14 9	2,034 14 9
				Interest paid on deposit for last year paid in the half year.—	3,959 12 9	3,959 12 9
				Cash Balance in hand	853 12 3	853 12 3
	Grand Total Rs.	.....	4,42,724 14 0	Grand Total Rs.	.....	4,42,724 14 0

NOTE.—Average interest for the half year being Re- 4-2-0 or Re- 0-11-0 per cent. per mensem.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Military Force.

Strength.

The strength of the Military force on 30th September 1906, including staff and followers was :—

Infantry regular	...	...	...	423
Infantry irregular	...	...	...	544
Cavalry regular	...	...	...	122
Cavalry irregular	...	...	...	59
Artillery	...	...	...	40
Inspector General of Troops Office			...	9
Total				1,197

Thus there is a decrease of 13 men when compared with the strength of the last year which was 1,210.

Arms.

There has been no change as far as the equipment and arms of the forces go.

Duty.

In addition to the ordinary watch and ward duty, the military force of the State is sometimes utilised to perform the duties of mounted Police. Lately a detachment of regular Infantry, stationed at Kainthri, so successfully assisted the Police in bringing about the arrest of certain criminals, implicated in Jagner Dacoity in the Agra District, as to win the approbation of the Government officials of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

Cost.

The total cost of the Military Department excluding military pensions was Rs. 59,904, against Rs. 65,009, provided for in the Budget.

Kuar Hem Singh, the Inspector General of Troops having resigned, Colonel Inderbir Singh was appointed in his place.

Discipline.

The discipline of the forces was properly maintained.

Quarters.

The new Cavalry lines which were completed last year, have now been occupied by the Troops.

Police.

Constitution.

No change was made in the number of Police stations or out posts during the period under report. In July last on the death of Kian Bahadur Munshi Abdul Salam, the Nazim and Superintendent of Police, Munshi Kishen Dyal, who was working as Tehsildar of Gird was appointed to succeed him.

The Police strength on the 30th September 1906 was as follows :—

Strength.

Superintendent of Police	...	...	1
Inspector	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	12
Head Constables	...	...	39
Writers	...	...	15
Constables	...	...	211
Road Chaukidars	...	...	108
	Total	...	387
Village Chaukidars	...	...	351
	Total	...	738

The ratio of Police to population is 1 to 750, and that to area is 1 to 3.30 square miles. Ratio.

The actual cost of the Police (Village Chaukidars excepted) amounted to Rs. 12,303-11-6, as against Rs. 13,999 provided in the Budget. Cost.

Appendix No. III.—Shows the strength, cost, discipline, education, reward and punishment of the State Police force in detail. Appendices.

„ No. IV.—Working of the Police.

„ No. V.—Value of property stolen and amount of recoveries

The appendix No. II will show that the number of cognizable cases was 310 against 403 of the last corresponding period, and of 369 accused arrested 254 were convicted, the percentage of conviction being 69.

In November 1905, a very serious dacoity was committed at Jagner, Agra District. 20 men residing in border villages of the State were suspected. Out of these 12 were arrested and extradited to Agra before the end of March 1906. The rest disappeared and could not easily be found. Consequently a military detachment was posted at Kenthri, the notorious residence of the accused, their property was confiscated and every effort was made for their apprehension. At last in April 1906, the Police who were constantly on the lookout having heard of their arrival in the village to see their relatives, mustered a strong force composed of military, police and cultivators. The village was besieged but finding that the accused had bolted, they pursued them hotly, and after exchanging shots finally succeeded in capturing them in a British village close by. Out of the 5 arrests made, three were wanted in the Jagner Dacoity and two were their accomplices, who were all made over to the Agra Police. The various communications received in this connection may be noted here.

Assistance rendered to the British Police.

Mr. Kemboll of the Rajputana Agency, Abu, writes :—

“I acknowledge with thanks your D. O. No. 335/242 F, dated the 1st May 1906, reporting the arrest of 5 out of the 8 Kenthri Thakurs, wanted by the Agra authorities, an official report of which is awaited with interest.

As already telegraphed the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has learned with satisfaction of the success of the Dholpur State Police.”

Major L. Impey, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, while expressing his satisfaction at the success that attended the efforts of the Dholpur Police wrote :—

“Mr. Brereton, Inspector General of Police, United Provinces, has written to say that he is glad to hear the good news of the arrest of the Kenthri men, and asks the Durbar to kindly convey his thanks to the Police Officers concerned.”

The Magistrate and Collector of Agra wired :—“Congratulate you and the State on successful capture of Kenthri out-laws.”

A wire was also received from the Superintendent of Police, Agra, to the following effect. “Please congratulate your Police on their excellent work.”

A reward of Rs. 350 was received from the British Government to which Rs. 150 were added by His Highness the Maharaj Rana for distribution as rewards to all concerned, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in this connection. His Highness was moreover pleased to take particular note of the conduct of the following officers by awarding them increment of pay as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ghulam Rasul Khan, Boundary Inspector ...	10 per mensem.
Lachhman Pershad, Deputy Inspector ...	5 „
Debi Pershad, Deputy Inspector ...	5 „

Later on, the police managed to get hold of three more criminals of Kenthri, one after the other, who were also implicated in the said Dacoity, all of whom were extradited to Agra to stand their trial.

There are only two more dacoits still at large, for whose apprehension the State Police is making every effort.

Finger Impressions.

The Finger Impressions of all convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or simple imprisonment for more than 6 months are taken and regularly submitted to the Abu Bureau for the purpose of identification or record as the case may be. Finger Impressions of 53 convicts were submitted. But information of previous conviction was not received in any of these cases during the half year ending 30th September 1906.

The number of village Chaukidars on 31st March 1906 was 350, while on 30th September it was 351. The amount of Chaukidari cess realised during the half year was Rs. 1,981-0-6, which with Rs. 1,550-1-7, the balance of the last year amounted to Rs. 3,531-2-1. The amount disbursed was however Rs. 5,728-2-3. Owing to the recent agricultural distress, the total amount due could not be realised. The excess amount paid should be adjusted in future years.

The Kanjars, the only criminal tribe found in the State, are settled at Pachgaon. 33 Kanjars with their families were present in the settlement on the 1st April 1906. Of these 2 Kanjars absconded, but at the same time two absconders returned, and were settled again. The attendance on the 30th September 1906, therefore remained unchanged *viz* 33.

The total population of Pachgaon Settlement on the 30th September 1906 was 139 as per following details :—

Adult males	...	...	...	38
„ females	...	...	...	41
„ Boys	...	...	...	38
„ Girls	...	...	...	22
				Total 139

Out of 322 Bighas 13 Biswas of culturable land in possession of the Kanjars, 106 Bighas 12 Biswas were under Kharif cultivation. The produce was good and sufficient fodder for the cattle was obtained.

No application was received for Taccavi during the half year under report, but a sum of Rs. 357-15-3 is due from the Kanjars on this account.

The Kanjars possessed 83 bullocks fit for agricultural purposes. Out of these 24 died for want of fodder during the last famine year. 4 bullocks were newly purchased.

No crime was reported or proved to have been committed by the Kanjars, and the rules for their supervision were strictly adhered to.

The health of the Kanjars remained good.

Criminal Justice.

In May last, Munshi Kishan Dayal, the Tehsildar of Gird was invested with 2nd Class Magisterial Powers, while as a Munsiff he was authorised to hear cases the subject matter of which did not exceed Rs. 500.

No change was made in the number and constitution of Courts during the half year under review.

Of 669 cases before all Courts of the State, 626 were decided, and 43 left pending on the 30th September 1906.

1,342 persons were involved. They were disposed of as given below :—

Released without trial ...	...	...	300
Acquitted or released ...	...	...	325
Convicted ...	...	...	331
Committed (or referred)	...	...	21
Compromised ...	...	...	64
Died, escaped or transferred	...	...	10
Under trial ...	...	...	91
Total ...			1,342

Appeals.

The result of criminal appeals may be summarised in the following table :—

Result	Ijlas-Khas.	Judicial Court.	Nizamat.	Total.
Rejected ...	0	6	1	7
Confirmed ...	8	1	9	18
Modified ...	0	0	1	1
Reversed ...	0	4	4	8
Proceedings quashed	0	0	1	1
Further inquiry	0	0	2	2
Pending ...	0	1	3	4
Total ...	8	12	21	41

Civil Justice.

Original suits.

Of 361 civil suits for disposal, 23 were of landed property, 238 of money transactions and 100 of other rights.

Out of 361 suits 269 were disposed of as under :—

Exparte ...	...	...	24
Admitted or compromised	...	...	93
Rejected ...	...	...	50
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	102

The total value of the suits, filed for disposal amounted to Rs. 46,576 of those decided to Rs. 34,829.

Execution of decree.

Of 237 applications for the execution of decree, Rs. 63,764, in value, 147 representing Rs. 36,995 were disposed of, and 90 left pending on the 30th September 1906.

Civil Appeals

There were 5 cases pending from past year, 109 were filed during the half year. Of these 94 were disposed of and 20 left pending on the 30th September 1906.

The result of appeals may be detailed as follows :—

Result	Ijlas-Khas.	Judicial Court.	Nizamat.	Total.
Confirmed ...	16	28	15	59
Reversed ...	3	6	6	15
Amended ...	0	2	4	6
Remanded for retrial	0	1	12	13
Compromised or otherwise dis- posed of }	0	1	0	1
Total ...	19	38	37	94

It will be interesting to append the following table which gives the percentage of the work done by each Court, during the half year under report.

Comparison of
Courts.

Percentage of work Done.

Courts.	CIVIL.			CRIMINAL.		
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Percentage.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Percentage.
1. Judicial Court ...	4	2	50	5	4	80
2. Nizamat ...	13	11	84	112	103	92
3. Sirmathra ...	28	21	75	79	76	96
4. Gird ...	136	73	53	130	105	81
5. Bari ...	54	54	100	86	86	100
6. Baseri ...	22	21	95	49	49	100
7. Kolari ...	42	38	90	98	96	98
8. Rajakhera ...	63	50	79	110	107	97

Extradition.

The rules in connection with the extradition of criminals remained unchanged. During the half year ending the 30th September 1906, 5 criminals, 4 from Gwalior and 1 from Agra, were received, 4 of these were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; one was under trial at the close of the half year, but has since been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. All of these were accused of cattle theft.

18 persons were extradited to foreign territories as per following details :—

To Agra ... 13 Of these 5 were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, one died, while the result in the cases of the remaining 7 has not yet been reported.

„ Jaipur ... 4 Result not yet reported.

„ Meerut ... 1 Do. do.

Of these, 12 were accused of Dacoity, 2 of sale of children, one of poisoning, 2 of cattle theft and one of cheating.

Prisons.

Number of Jails.

There is only one Central Jail at Dholpur, no additions and alterations were made in the building during the period under report.

Number of prisoners.

There were 201 prisoners on 1st April 1906, 191 were admitted and 190 discharged, and 2 died, leaving 200 on the 30th September 1906. The following is a classified list of the prisoners remaining at the end of the half year :—

Convicted for life	...	...	...	11
" " 20 years	...	...	...	2
" " 18 "	...	...	...	1
" " 10 to 17 years	...	...	...	9
" " 6 to 9 "	...	...	...	14
" " 4 to 5 "	...	...	...	25
" " 2 to 3 "	...	...	...	32
" " 1 year	...	...	...	54
" " under 1 year	...	...	...	52
Total				200

These are all males and their castes are as follow :—

Brahmans	...	...	...	15
Banias	...	...	...	4
Lodas	...	...	...	17
Thakurs	...	...	...	46
Kanjar	...	...	...	25
Mina	...	...	...	4
Gujar	...	...	...	37
Koli	...	...	...	4
Kachhi	...	...	...	20
Gola Purab	...	...	...	5
Sweeper	...	...	...	1
Gadarya	...	...	...	2
Bhoi	...	...	...	3
Goldsmith	...	...	...	3
Goshain	...	...	...	1
Chamar	...	...	...	3
Khatik	...	...	...	1
Kayasth	...	...	...	1
Kumhar	...	...	...	1
Musalman	...	...	...	7
Total				200

Besides 200 prisoners there is one lunatic kept in a cell of the solitary block.

The health of the prisoners has been good, no particular disease or epidemic broke out during the period under report. There is a special dispensary attached to the Jail, and this was inspected monthly by the Agency Surgeon. Health.

The behaviour and discipline of the prisoners is reported to have been satisfactory. Marks for good conduct which has produced a very salutary effect on the conduct of prisoners are allotted as follows :— Character.

Ordinary prisoners	...	...	2 marks a day.
Convict Guards	...	...	3 „ „
Convict Lamberdars	...	...	4 „ „
Convict Warders	...	...	6 „ „

Twenty four marks go to secure one day's remission.

The prisoners were employed in the Jail Factory and Press, and in metalling public roads &c. Labour.

The Jail Factory is exclusively worked by the prisoners under the direction of the Jailer. Some of the articles manufactured are :— Jail Factory.

- 1 Ban, 2 Darris simple and coloured, 3 Niwar, 4 Chatai, 5 Munj Pardas, 6 Munj Farsh simple and coloured, 7 Dosuti, 8 Garha cloth, 9 Blankets, 10 Dusters. It is very satisfactory to note that the demand for these articles is daily increasing.

All Urdu and Hindi printed forms and papers were supplied by the Jail Press. There are 6 Litho-printing machines at work. But the work is daily increasing, and if a type printing machine is added, the press will answer all the purposes of the State. The following statement will show that the convict labour earned a net profit of Rs. 2,093-6-7, for the Durbar, as compared with Rs. 6,143-11-9 for the whole of the last year. The following table will show the account of the Factory in the half year :— Jail Press

Cash sales and realised debts	...	Rs. 4,759 7 0
Value of raw materials and manufactured goods	...	„ 3,759 12 10
Outstanding debts	...	„ 392 13 11
Total	...	„ 8,912 1 9
Drawn from Treasury	...	Rs. 2,928 7 9
Value of raw and manufactured goods	„	3,791 10 11
Last year's debts	...	„ 98 8 6
Profit	...	„ 2,093 6 7
Total	...	„ 8,912 1 9

Jail Expenditure.

The Jail expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,731, of which the details are given below :—

1. Establishment	Rs. 2,086
2. Clothing	„ 191
3. Diet... ..	„ 4,604
4. Manufactures	„ 447
5. Stationery	„ 18
6. Medicines	„ 21
7. Miscellaneous	„ 364
<hr/>	
Total	„ 7,731

Jail Expenditure.

Diet expenditure was a little costly during the half year under report, owing to high rates of staple food grains. The average of diet per prisoner is worked out to be 2 annas per day, against $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, last year.

The Jail was visited by the Political Agent, E. S. R., on the 10th August who remarked.—

“Visited the Jail in company with His Highness. An excellent building on modern lines and appeared to be well run.”

His Highness the Maharaj Rana and his Secretary inspect the Jail every now and then.

*Registration.**Registration.*

394 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 104,872, as per details given below, were registered during the half year :—

Description of Documents.	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate Value.	Registration Fees realized.
Mortgage deeds	308	81,979	564 12 6
Sale	21	5,276	169 8 6
Wills ... ..	...	.....	.....
Bonds relating to monetary transactions...	49	14,948	84 3 0
Miscellaneous	16	2,669	50 4 0
Total	394	104,872	868 12 0

No separate staff is kept for the purpose of registration. The Judicial Officer is Registrar and the Tehsildars, Sub-Registrars.

Stamps.

23,334 Stamps of the value of Rs. 10,490-14-0 as per details given below, were sold during the half year :—

Nature of Stamps.	Number of Stamps.	Value.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	
Court Fees	11,981	5,114	11	0	
Copying Fees	2,584	612	8	0	
Receipt Stamp	1,219	76	3	0	
Talbana	1,545	1,301	4	0	
Bond	6,005	3,386	4	0	
Total	23,334	10,490	14	0	

The stamps are printed at the Dholpur Jail Press. There is still sufficient supply of water-marked paper purchased in 1902-03, which will suffice for two or three years more. Stamps are sold by the Agents of Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Chand, Nemi Chand, State Treasurers, at Dholpur, and the out-lying Tehsils. The commission charges paid during the half year amounted to Rs. 379 only.

The income under this head was Rs. 7,389 in 1898-99, and gradually it has been increasing, so as to reach the extraordinary limit of being nearly three times to what it was in 1898-99. The fact is due to the proper check and control now exercised by the Accounts Department.

Town Council.

The members of the Town Council are :—

1. H. H. the Maharaj Rana, Chairman.
2. Sardar Fateh Singh, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.
3. A. N. Thorpe, Esquire, Ex-officio Member.
4. S. B. Bhagat Singh " "
5. Munshi Kishen Dayal " "
6. Babu Man Mohan Roy, L.M.S. "
7. Pandit Sheo Shanker, Member.
8. Sardar Umrao Singh " "
9. Mir Abid Ali " "
10. Hakim Raza Husain " "
11. Chaudhri Ram Chaud " "
12. Ishri, Bohra " "

The most important works undertaken during the period under report were:—

1. The Burial-place being too close to the City, a plot of land to the east of Sabola garden was allotted for this purpose at a considerable distance from the populated part of the town.

2. *Dharamsala*.—The construction of a Dharamsala at Gajra Sarai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,900 was sanctioned last year. The cost will be borne by the State Bank, but the Dharamsala is being built under the supervision of the Town Council. One wing of the Dharamsala consisting of a series of rooms and a gate-way in the middle is nearing completion. Rs. 2,500 were paid up to the 30th September 1906, and it is expected that the work will be completed in the next year.

3. *Slaughter house*.—It was resolved that slaughter house should be constructed in a secluded place, and the work will probably commence next year.

4. *Health Officer*.—In August last, a Hospital Assistant was appointed as Health Officer to look after the sanitary arrangements of the town.

Cholera broke out in the town of Dholpur on 28th July, and continued till 31st August 1906. The total number of cases reported was 340, out of which 167 proved fatal.

The precautionary measures taken to stamp out the epidemic were:—

- (a) A large stock of cholera medicines and disinfectants worth Rs. 434-10-6 was obtained, and placed at the disposal of the Ward members to be distributed free to the public at large.
- (b) Wells were disinfected and the people were prohibited from using leather buckets, a number of iron ones were distributed free to the people by the Town Council.
- (c) The ward members were requested to inspect their respective wards daily, make arrangements to maintain cleanliness, disinfect drains &c., inspect all supplies of food, grain and vegetables, and explain the principal rules of sanitation to the people. }
- (d) A segregation camp with necessary establishment was opened at Sabola-ka-bag, nearly a mile off the Dholpur City.
- (e) The Health Officer and the Medical Staff attached to the Sadar Hospital were desired to visit cholera cases promptly, and do every thing that lay in their power to prevent the spread of the fell disease.
- (f) Necessary instructions for the receipt of daily reports of Cholera cases and deaths were issued.
- (g) An extra staff to carry out instructions regarding sanitary and preventive measures was employed.

With the exception of the out-break of cholera, the general health of the people was good during the period under report.

The conservancy arrangements were good.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,931 during the half year under report, against Rs. 1,471 spent in the corresponding period of 1905. The increase is due to the out-break of cholera.

Expenditure

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

During the half year ending the 30th September 1906, the average rainfall for the whole State was 26·14 inches, against 10·21 of the corresponding period of the last year. Kolari received the largest share *i.e.*, 31·38 inches, and Sirmathra, the least *i.e.*, 19·44. The average of the last 5 years is 25·26.

Weather & Crops.

The rainfall of June, July and August was much below the normal, but that of September much above, and therefore the average of the whole is practically normal. The rainfall was well distributed.

The rainfall was most timely as regards crops. Showers being followed by sun-shine in such a way that the maximum benefit was received. Some damage was done by locusts in Bari and Sirmathra. On the whole the Kharif crop is slightly above normal.

Owing to high prices, the wages for skilled labour have been above normal. Un-skilled labour was plentiful at easy rates up to the middle of September, since when it has been practically unobtainable except at very high rates owing to harvest operations and the cholera and fever epidemics prevailing.

Wages & labour.

Statement No. XI will show the prices of food grains in September 1906, as compared with those in 1905.

Price of food grains

Forest.

In March 1906, Sardar Umrāo Singh, Secretary to the Forest Committee, resigned, and Kuar Hem Singh, a member of the Committee was appointed in his place. He worked till 6th August 1906, after which the work was entrusted to Pandit Tribhawan Nath Bhan, who was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Forest Committee.

Personnel

The Nursery at Gondaryai was not well looked after, as it was at a distance from the Head Quarters. It was, therefore, removed to Rajdhar's garden on 28th June 1906. It now contains young plants of Sisam, Mango, Jamon, Har, Mahuwa, Peepal, Gular, Nib, Bakain, Maskatbin &c., from 5 or 6 inches to two feet or more in height, and numbering about 10,000 or 12,000. It is hoped that after a year, the Durbar will now have no necessity of purchasing plants out of the State.

Nursery.

Roadside plantation.

For the last 3 or 4 years, efforts are being made to plant trees on either sides of the roads, but no perceptible success was noticed. It was, therefore, thought advisable to restrict this plantation to such distances as could be well looked after. Each Sub-Forest Officer, was consequently directed to plant only half a mile of the road leading to the head quarter of his Tehsil. This was done but owing to multifarious duties, the Tehsildars could not find time enough to have them well watered and properly held. What is required in the next year, is to appoint an expert Chandhri who may be put in charge of roadside plantation. The question of properly fencing the new plants in order to protect them from cattle is also under consideration.

1,782 trees were planted at the Sadar during the last half-year. Of these 1,540 still exist, and the vacancies are being filled.

Charcoal.

6,314 maunds charcoal was stored at Bari and Dholpur, costing Rs. 2,620-8-3, of which 5,420 maunds was consumed, and 894 maunds remained in stock at the end of the half year. The average rate of charcoal per rupee was about 2 maunds 16 seers.

Firewood.

1,292 maunds of firewood was in stock on the 1st April 1905, 6,573 maunds was stored during the half year, which made a total of 7,865 maunds, costing Rs. 1,275-6-3. Of this 6,881 maunds was consumed and 984 maunds remained in stock on 30th September 1906. The average rate of firewood per rupee was about 6 maunds.

Efforts have been made to keep sufficient quantity of Charcoal and Firewood in Stock, so as to meet public demand. There is no doubt that the work of the dépôt if carefully managed, can develop greatly so as to bring in a sensible amount of profit.

Chihola leaves.

A contract for the collection and use of the leaves of Chihola trees is annually granted, and the income derived from this source during the half year amounted to Rs. 250, against Rs. 213 of last year.

Grass Preserves.

This Department was put under the charge of the Forest Committee. But owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1905, no grass was stored. The rains during the half year, though not very favourable for the growth of grass, have given hopes that a sufficient quantity will be cut and stored.

Trade & Manufacture.

Import trade has been very brisk right up to the harvesting of the new crops. A large export of stone still continues. The following articles were chiefly exported.

1. Lime and Stone 2. Spices. 3. Mustard seed. 4. Raw hide. The following articles were imported in largest quantity:—

1. Gram and pulse. 2. Wheat. 3. Flour. 4. Rice. 5. Other grains. 6. Salt. 7. Sugar. 8. Jaggree. 9. Grass. 10. Coal. 11. Timber.

Statement No. 12 will show the expenditure during the last 6 months amounting to Rs. 1,47,299. Public Works.

No new works have been started except the metalled road in the direction of Kolari Tehsil. Roads.

Work on the Dholpur-Bari Railway has been proceeding satisfactorily owing to plentiful labour. The earth work of the Garhi Bari Section is complete except the last 2 miles. Good progress has been made with the bridging. The major Bridge at Garhi has given much difficult work in the pier foundations, owing to heavy floods on the river. These difficulties have now been overcome and the bridge should be completed by the middle of March. The cost of the Railway was Rs. 2,72,765 on 31st March 1906 and Rs. 65,477 more were spent during the half year. The total cost thus amounts to Rs. 3,38,242 up to 30th September 1906. Dholpur Bari Railway.

The Garhi-Dholpur Section has been opened for local goods traffic, owing to the crippling of trade by want of transport bullock in the last famine.

The Ram Sagar project is nearing completion but owing to insufficient time being left for closing up the river before the rains, work has been slowed down. The closure will be commenced early in the new year. The expenditure incurred on the work up to 31st March 1906 was Rs. 1,46,250, which including Rs. 15,066 spent during the half year under report amounts to Rs. 1,61,316 on the 30th September 1906. Irrigation.

The proportion of supervision charges to works is 12·13 per cent. for the 6 months under review against 10·98 per cent. last year.

Many of the most important works of public utility have been postponed for want of funds. Some of them may be mentioned here. Nibi Storage tank which is likely to irrigate 4,542 acres, Bari-Sirmathra Road, which was commenced in the last Famine year but is left incomplete, Tehsil and Thana buildings, Dholpur-Rajakhera and Bari-Baseri roads, in addition to several small irrigation and drainage works.

The gross receipts of the Quarry Department amounted to Rs. 47,868 against a gross expenditure of Rs. 29,590, leaving a net profit of Rs 14,067. This shows a decrease in profits of 6 per cent., over the corresponding period of last year, due to the greater expense of working owing to the famine conditions lately prevailing and the inadequacy of transport. Quarries.

Of the net profit mentioned above Rs. 12,500 were paid to the State Treasury, the balance being carried forward to the next year's account.

Large orders remain on hand and the output is gradually increasing as shown by a rise of 7 per cent. in the half year under review. The demand, however, remains largely in excess of the supply at present available.

The attached statement will show financial position on September 30th, 1906.

DHOLPUR STATE QUARRIES.

Balance Sheet for 6 months ending 30th September 1906.

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LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
1	Capital Account as per last year's statement, less item (1) shown as assets	41,667	5 11	1	Outstanding Bills	21,847	7 11
	Balance being net profits for six months ending 30th September 1906, as per profit and loss statement	14,067	1 9	2	Stock on 1st October 1906	1,025	10 0
	Total Rs.	55,734	7 8	3	Advance to Contractors	4,972	11 6
	Less Treasury payments	12,500	0 0	4	Sundry loan	61	11 0
	Unpaid Bills ... ..	.....	.....	5	Cash in hand	19,474	11 6
2	Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....		Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....
						47,382	3 11

There is one combined Post and Telegraph Office at Dholpur, and 5 Sub-Post Offices at the five outlying Tehsils including Sirmathra Estate.

Post & Telegraph.

There is no State mint.

Mint.

The distress caused by the failure of the monsoon in 1905 continued during almost all the period under report. But the first outburst of monsoon in the last week of June 1906 was a source of great satisfaction to the people. The loss of cattle and the straitened circumstances to which the ryot had been reduced stood in their way, but liberal Taccavi advances from the State Bank enabled them to cultivate the land. The prices became steady and the people were cheerful at the prospect of the coming prosperous year. The amount of rain received in the succeeding 3 months was not satisfactory, but the plentiful rainfall of September and the normal outturn of Kharif crop removed all distress from the country. In the rainy season the outbreak of cholera and subsequently malarious fever troubled the public to a considerable extent.

General condition and state of people.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE & FINANCE.

The opening balance of the half year under report was Rs. 81,795, and the closing balance Rs. 34,342.

Opening balance.

Receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,70,487, against the estimate of Rs. 4,24,220, the difference of Rs. 46,267 being due to increase under different heads, the principal of which are:—

Receipts.

Land Revenue	...	...	Rs. 13,742
Sale proceeds of impressed Stamps	...	...	Rs. 3,743
Earnings of D. B. Railway	...	...	Rs. 4,481
Receipt on account of G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...
Re-alignment contract work	...	...	Rs. 10,188

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,17,940 against the estimate of Rs. 5,06,015.

Expenditure.

The following summary statement will show that the actuals on expenditure side were kept below estimates almost under all heads:—

Ordinary.

	Estimates.	Actuals.	Increase or decrease.
1. Domestic charges	... 54,291	54,334	+ 43
2. Contribution	... 7,864	7,731	—133
3. Administration	... 78,169	71,265	—6,904
4. Military	... 65,009	59,904	—5,105
5. Karkhanajat	... 77,220	70,455	—6,765
6. Public Instruction	... 3,547	2,803	—744
7. Medical charges	... 7,173	6,355	—818
8. Muafi	... 14,746	14,761	+ 15
9. Pensions	... 23,340	20,843	—2,497
10. Miscellaneous Heads	... 10,183	7,320	—2,863
Total	... 3,41,542	3,15,771	—25,771

Extraordinary.

		Estimates.	Actuals.	Increase or decrease.
1.	P. W. D. ...	1,57,161	1,47,299	—9,862
2.	Settlement ...	312	307	—5
3.	Ceremonial Gifts ...	2,500	1,308	—1,192
4.	Miscellaneous ...	4,500	7,280	+ 2,780
	Total Extraordinary ...	1,64,473	1,56,194	—8,279
	„ Ordinary ...	3,41,542	3,15,771	—25,771
	Grand Total ...	5,06,015	4,71,965	—34,050

The fact of there being an increase of Rs. 46,267 under receipts, and a less expenditure of Rs. 34,050 than the estimates, shows a satisfactory state of finances due, to every effort being taken to revert the unfortunate results of past scarcity during the half year and reflects great credit upon all the officers concerned.

Excise and Customs.

The income under the head was Rs. 10,602 against Rs. 8,390, the increase, being chiefly due to the excellent supervision, exercised by the customs officer.

Salt Compensation.

Half of the amount fixed as salt compensation (*i. e.* Rs. 30,000) was duly received from the Government during the half year under review.

Arrears of Land Revenue.

The arrears of Land Revenue as shown at the end of the year 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 6,24,202-13-6, of which Rs. 2,33,016-5-6 have been realised during the half year. Rs. 86,545-6-9 remained un-realised out of the demand for Land revenue for the half year. Thus the total arrears up to 30th September 1906, would amount to Rs. 4,77,731-11-9.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

Number of Medical Institutions.

The number of Medical institutions continued to be the same as last year, *viz.*—

1. Sadar Hospital.
2. Bari Dispensary.
3. Rajakhera Dispensary.

Besides these, there is a small dispensary at the Jail, which is supervised by the Assistant Surgeon in-charge of the Sadar Hospital. Each of the Dispensaries at Bari and Rajakhera is in charge of a Hospital Assistant.

There being no arrangements at Bari and Rajakhera Dispensaries for indoor-patients, His Highness the Maharaj Rana ordered to provide accommodation for two emergent cases in each of them.

The Female ward was completed last year and it has since been used for female indoor-patients. A trained Dai has been appointed for the purpose.

The number of in and outdoor-patients treated in all institutions was 57 and 16,992 respectively, against 72 and 14,019 during the corresponding period of the last year, and the daily average being worked out to be 7.95 and 27.95 against 10.83 and 190.01. Of the 57 indoor-patients, 44 were males and 13 females. The result of the treatment of indoor-patients was :—

Medical Relief.

Discharged	...	...	...	47
Died...	...	...	...	2
Remaining	...	...	...	8
Total				57

52 major and 826 minor operations were performed with the result that 875 were cured, 2 relieved and one discharged.

Fever, skin and eye affections were the main diseases treated.

Diseases.

No vaccination was performed during the half year ending the 30th September 1906.

Vaccinations.

The Medical Department is under the immediate supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Eastern States, Rajputana, who inspected the Sadar Hospital, once a month during the period under report. The Assistant Surgeon visited Bari Dispensary in April last.

Supervision.

The cost of the Medical Department was as shown below :—

Expenditure

Dispensaries	...	...	...	Rs. 5,833
Contribution for the Agency Surgeon	...	...	..	2,205
Contribution for Ajmer reserve Hospital				
Assistants	...	...	...	.. 288
Pension contribution of Hospital Assistants	...	...	..	43
Total				.. 8,369

In addition to these the Durbar maintained an establishment of 6 native physicians costing Rs. 522, during the half year ending the 30th September 1906.

Native Physicians.

2,482 births and 4,237 deaths were registered against 1,418 and 2,513 of the corresponding period of 1905, the ratio per thousand of population being 9.14 and 15.6 respectively. The increase of deaths is due to the prevalence of cholera during the half year under review.

Vital Statistics.

The ratio per square mile was of birth 2.06 and of death 3.53.

Cholera.

The first case of cholera occurred at Japaoli, Bari Tehsil, on 17th June 1906. It gradually spread to all Tehsils including Dholpur Town.

Every precaution for the eradication of the epidemic, was taken. Three Hospital Assistants were engaged and the necessary medicines sent to the affected villages, which were cleared of all filth through the help of the Police.

53 villages and towns including Dholpur were affected. The number of cases was 1,414 of which 650 proved fatal.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Not much work could be done during the period under report, the greater portion of the half year being employed in summer vacations the Annual Examinations and in the epidemic of cholera which was prevalent here. Efforts were however made to organize and systematize the work. The one great draw-back one has to face at the outset of an efficient organization is the want of trained hands. Local men are not available and outsiders demand higher pay than we can afford owing to the limited means at our disposal. Its remedy lies in education.

The number of students on the roll on 30th September 1906 was 457 as compared with 424 in September of the last year or an increase of 33 students. The number of schools during the period under report was 7. Out of 457 students, 305 are reading vernacular, Urdu or Hindi, and the rest English.

There are two English Schools, one Middle and the other Primary at Dholpur and Bari respectively. The other schools which number 5 are Vernacular schools. The number of schools remained unchanged. It was found necessary to abolish the school at Mugalpura, where the attendance had gone very low, and a Hindi school containing preparatory classes was opened in suitable quarters in the old town for the benefit of youngsters who found it hard to walk the distance to the new town, commonly called Kothi, where the central school is situated.

The average attendance was 360 as compared with 336 of the previous year during the same period.

The number of teachers was 23 against 21 of the last year. The expenditure incurred on the whole Department amounted to Rs. 2,803 as compared with 3,547 provided in the Budget.

The Roman Class opened last year to teach Roman Urdu to the State employees was discontinued, and a class for teaching English and Arithmetic was opened instead.

Another salutary move was made by the transfer of Parwarish money to Scholarship in case of recipients being young and of school going age, for, naturally, the holders of the parwarish had either to attend the school or lose the scholarship. Students reading in the Middle Class are all given

scholarships of Rs. 2 each, in order to foster a desire for education. The amount on scholarship spent monthly comes to Rs. 39. For the further encouragement of education a system of rewards for each school is introduced.

A Library and a Reading room on a small scale have been opened in the Sadar School Dholpur, for the use of the teaching staff, the students of the school and other people having a literary bent of mind.

There is also a Museum attached to the Sadar School, containing Natural History Charts, Scenes of every day life, views of important places, Photographs or portraits of important personages &c. &c.

A start was also given to physical exercise by the engagement of a trained Gymnastic Master, by making it compulsory for infant classes and by organising among the students clubs for Hockey and Foot Ball, also by securing, on rent, a plot of ground to serve as a play ground.

Raja Udey Bhan Singh, the young prince, brother of Maharaj Rana, with Sardar Narain Singh his companion are making good progress in the Mayo College, Ajmer. The number of the sons of Sardars reading in the Maharana's School is 9.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sirmathra.

It was observed last year that the management of Sirmathra Estate had to be taken over in October 1905, and that the Rao was allowed a liberal allowance of Rs. 8,244. But as he was averse to living at Dholpur as was originally intended, he was permitted by the Durbar at the suggestion of the Political Agent to take up his residence at Agra, and a further addition of Rs. 100 per mensem was granted to cover his extra expenditure. The Rao accordingly left for Agra on the 23rd April 1906, taking his mother and junior wife with him and leaving behind at Sirmathra his step mother, senior wife and a daughter, his only child. The daughter being of marriageable age, steps will be taken as soon as a suitable match is procured, to celebrate her marriage.

Preliminary.

The total expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1906, was reported to be.

Expenditure.

Tanka	...	...	Rs.	21,212	
Loans repaid	...	...	Rs.	1,11,675	
Arrears of pay	...	...	Rs.	14,204	
Famine relief	...	...	Rs.	44,452	
Management	...	...	Rs.	28,421	
			Total	Rs. 2,19,964	} Rs. 2,21,730.
Balance in hand	...	...	Rs.	1,766	

The income of the Estate was only Rs. 29,326. Rs. 1,89,827 was borrowed from the State Bank while remaining Rs. 2,577 was as a deposit.